NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, BULLY 9, 1859.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8, 1859. An effort is making by interested parties here and in New-York to press a treaty with Mexico on the Administration, by which to obtain a perpetual right of way for the Tebusatepec and other routes to the Pacific, and a right of way on a line from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, for the consideration of twenty-five milion dollars-the awards of a mixed Commission to set on claims and awards to American claimants to be deducted from this suh.

It is contended that this plan relieves Juarez from embarrassment in regard to the cession of territory, and yet virtually secures to the United States such acquisitions as would be maintained against recismation.

The President is inclined, but hardly prepared, 10 assume this responsibility. The Senate would reject this scheme, or any other looking to a similar object.

The suggestion that volunteers are going to Mexico is preposterous.

To the Associated Press.

Among other measures contemplated in our intercourse with Mexico is a lumited reciprosity treaty.
This, however, will not be proposed during the pending
regotiations on other subjects.

Naval Constructor Grice has been transferred to
Potsmouth, N. H., and Henry Hoover takes the
place vacated by him at Philadelptia. Hancoom has
been transferred from Portsmouth to Boston.
The following officers have recently passed their
final examination, and are now passed unishipmen in
the Navy, arranged in the order of relative merit.
Geo. A. Bigelow, R. F. Crawford, R. L. Pytnian, Aug.
R. Cooke, Win, E. Evans, George S. Snylock, Le
Roy Fitch, Joseph W. Harris, Thomas H. Eastmao,
Chester Hatfield, Charles J. McDougall, Thomas R.
Porter, James C. Moseley, George H. Perkins, George
Blodgett, W. W. Allen, Nathaniel Green.

Mexican News.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 8, 1859. The steamer W. H. Webb has arrived up, and we have the following additional Mexican inteligence: Gen, Zuloaga has placed himself under the protec tion of the British Minister, Mr. Otway.

Gen. Miramon has decreed the restoration of the private property of Santa Anna. Gen. Cobos is reported dead.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Friday, July 8, 1859. No deaths have yet occurred from the railroad ac-

cident at Oneida yesterday. The injured are all reported doing well. Four of them only remain at the place where the accident occurred. The wrecked cars have all been removed, and the track is again in perfect order. Mr. Chedell, the Director of the woad who was injured, returned home to Auburn this

" See the seventh page of this paper.

Boston Items.

Bosros, Friday, July 8, 1859.

Plumer, senterced to be hung to-day for mutiny and murder, was baptized yesterany, and this forenoon had his daguerrectype taken for several of his friends. He was then conveyed to the State Prison for life.

Mr. John C. Heenan was in the Police Court to day as witcess against the parties who forcelously as only

Mr. John C. Heenan was in the Police Court to day as witcess against the parties who ferociously assault-ed him near the National Theater last week. His head exhibited scrious marks of damage. Barney Ford, Lucas, and the other defendants waived examination and gave bait, \$5,000 each, for their appearance at the Supreme Court. Supreme Court.
Wm. Simons one of the editors of The New-Kagland

Wm. Simens one of the editors of The New-England
Farmer, and author of the "Alimwell Stories," died
last night of consumption, aged 37 years.

During an affray in a drinking saloon at No. 51
Lincoln street, last evening, a pitol in the hands of
Jamas Colgan, the barkeeper, went off, as Colgan
says, accidentally, instantly killing Justice McCarty,
who was acting as peacemaker. Colgan gave himself
are to the authorities.

mp to the authorities.

Four men, named Barney Ford, Thomas and Wm Kieley, and Robert Lucas, have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the recent mur-derous attack on John Heenan, and held in \$5,000

The Fire-Alarm and Police Tele-

graph in Baltimore.
Baltimore, Friday, July 8, 1859.
The Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph of Robins The Fire-Airra and Folice Telegraph of Robinson & Phillips, just completee, has already proved itself a reliable institution. The public tests made by the Chief Engineer proved perfectly satisfactory. The firstruments used are peculiarly applicable to police, fire and railroad service. They are an improvement upon those used in New-York and Philadelphia and were lately invested by Charles Enhance and of were lately invented by Charles Robinson, esq., o New-York, to whom all praise is due for the energetic and prompt manner in which this great public work has been rapidly pushed forward to completion.
This evening at 80 clock all the city bells will be rung by the telegraph.

Marine Disaster.

Nonrolk, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The steamer Express, of the Reybolt Line, hence for Sassafras River, ran aground last night, three miles below this city. She discharged part of her carge, and came off this morning with but slight damage. NORFOLK, Friday, July 8, 1859.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY BY A DAR-

INGIGANG.-Yesterday afternoon one of the firm of Duden Fries & Co., doing business at No. 440 Broadway, made his appearance at the Detective office and stated that a daring but unsuccessful attempt had been made by a gang of burglars to rob their premises on Thursday night. Messrs. D. F. & Co. occupy the third floor, the fourth and fifth stories being unoccupied. Sergeant Dixon repaired to the building, and upon exactination found in the fourth story remnants of bread and cheese, and a bottle which had evidently contained liquor. The supposition is that the burglars had during Thursday secreted themselves in the upper stories, and after dark, when the parties doing business in the house had gone away, descended to the third floor and burst even the door leading to Duden Fries & Co.'s place. The burglars expected to make a rich haul as the stock of the firm consisted of the finest Brussel Laces, but le and behold upon effecting an entrance. nothing but empty boxes met their view. The pro-

prietors fearing a rebbery, had, it appears, taken the precaution to deposit their stock, valued at \$50,000, a two large iron safes, neither of which, from aparances, had been disturbed. The burglars, like 11 s fox and the grapes, came to the conclusion that the laces were not worth much. Two large black bags or sacks evidently intended to be used in carry-

ing away the plunder, were found under some shelyc. No clue has yet been obtained as to who the urglars were. There were three hundred boxes in the store, every one of which had been opened, also

an empty trunk. TEXAS INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—Superintendent Neighbors of Texas, writes to the Indian Bureau that it is reported another attack will be made upon the Caddo Reserve. Much ill feeling prevails, and the Governor of Texas has appointed five commissioners to assist in preventing further hostilities, and to make such arrangements as will insure the preservation of peace. In the meanwhile the Indian agents are maken a grangements to solve the whole difficulty by re-

a arrangements to solve the whole difficulty by reing the Reserve Indians on the other side of Red
is ar. By the produce of the agents of the Indian
Bureau and the officers of the army, a bloody conflict
has been represented. been prevented.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY .- The commone 8th of August, and not on the 18th and 19th, as been reported. The graduating exercises will all on the same day, and the usual military pawill be dispensed with. There will, however, be tillery drill, with fencing by the cadets.

THE LATEST NEWS, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HUNGARIAN AT QUEBEC.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

DISPATCHES FROM THE BELLIGERENTS.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK AND REPULSE.

OFFICIAL ADMISSION OF DEFEAT.

THE MINCIO RECROSSED. CLOSE PURSUIT BY THE ALLIES.

THEY CROSS UNOPPOSED.

Another Battle Imminent.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON VENICE.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA

FATHER POINT, C. E., July 8.

The steemship Hungarian, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th ult., passed this point at 11:30 a. m., to-day, en route to Quebec, where she will be due at a late hour this evening.

The steamship City of Baltimore was to have sailed on the 28th, but owing to her large draft of water could not get out of the dock, and only sailed two or three hours in advance of the Hungarian. The steamship Arago was to leave Southampton

on the same day for New York. The steamer Weser, appointed to leave Southampton on the 28th, was detained till the 30th, to repair damage to her propeller.

The R M steamship America, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 6 a. m of the 26th. The steamship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 27th. The steamship Indian, from Quebec 18th ult , arrived at Liverpool at 94 a. m. of the 29th.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERING.

The following telegrams contain all that is known n regard to the great battle on the 24th of June:

NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

CAVARINA, Jule 25, 14 p. m. -It is impossible as yet to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the pight in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. Niel has been appointed a Marshal of France.

CAVRIANA, June 27-114 o'clock a. m .- The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body, have been obliged to abandon their positions, and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken 30 cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners and three flags. Gen. Niel and his corps d'armée have covered themselves with glery as well as the whole army. The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS

The Paris Presse says that private messages from Berne are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000 hors de combat, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with there was a relapse, three-fourths of the advance combat, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with there was a relapse, three-fourths of the advance leaves of cannon. This, bowever, being lost. On the 28th the market opened with understood here, and the New-York victims should lacks confirmation.

The following is the order of the day published by the Emperor Napoleon after the battle of Solferinos

" CAVRIANA, June 25 - SOLDIERS: The enemy, who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there; the numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance. and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannon, and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the people."

No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. It was inferred from the telegraphs that the French army suffered so severely that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the offensive.

There were vague rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded.

PARIS, Tuesday.-Gens. Auger, Forey, Dieu, and L'Admirault, were wounded slightly at Solfe-

There will be a Te Deum next Sunday in all the churches of France, in celebration of the victory. The Empress, and all the great bodies of State, attend at Notre Dame.

TURIN, Tuesday -An official bulletin to-day contains some details of the battle of the 24th. The Piedmontese who were principally engaged at San Martino performed prodigies of valor, and took formidable positions, but could not hold them, owing to a fearful tempest. The Piedmontese drove the Austrians from San Martino, retaining five of their cannon. Serious loss is admitted.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The following is the Austrian official account of

VERONA, June 25 .- The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolenga, Solferino, and Cavrians, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidizzolo and Cas-Cioffredo, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 a m. yesterday. Our left, under Gen. Wimpen, advanced as far as Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but, on the other hand, the order of our center could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which

begandate in the evening.

VIENNA, June 25 .- Austrian correspondence coctains the following:

The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mineio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior force of the enemy on the Charse. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours our ark y withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are now at Villa Franca.

VERY LATEST. PARIS. Wednesday .- The Moniteur of this morning contains the following:

CAVRIANA, June 23.-Our troops have passed the Mincio without heaftation, the enemy having withdrawn therefrom.

A message from Cavrists announces that the Emperor Napoleon on the day of the battle was constantly in the hottest of the fire. Gen. Larry, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under

The Moniteur says that the battle will take the name of the Battle of Solferino.

The London Times says that the Austrians have most candidly admitted their defeat, and that history scarcely records a bulletin in which such a disaster is more explicitly avowed.

Official Austrian correspondence of the 27th of June contains the following:

The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienus on account of important business. The command-in-Chief of the army, which is preparing for battle, is given to Gen. Heas.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE WAR.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Parma on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

Forty thousand men were embarking in Algeria for the Adristic, and at Paris news was expected of the occupation of Venice by the French.

A dispatch from Berne says that 3,000 Piedmontese, with 700 volunteers, had arrived at "Tirans," and advanced toward Bormio, at the foot of the

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says, it was expected that another battle would be fought before the siege operations would come on. Large recoforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy.

the French on Venice and Tagliamento, about 45 miles north-east of Venice, was expected to take place on the 28th of June. The Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, were on their way to Italy. They are considered

A dispatch from Vienna says that the attack of

the flower of the Austrian army. Not a man of them has served less than eight years. The Austrians have sunk five small vessels, a large frigate, and three steamers, in the port of Malamocco, to prevent the passage of the French

squadron. Prince Eugene, of Savoy, had issued a decree extending the forced currency of the National

Bank. An English fleet of twenty sail is said to be cruising off Venice.

The Gazette de France says that preparations are making to get together within two months a force of 450,000 men.

The Sardinian Embassador at Paris is reported to have complained to the English Government against the Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, June 26. - By a decree just issued one hundred and thirty-seven refugees are permitted to return, and all other Sicilians holding permission and promising obedience to the laws.

The news of the victory on the 25th imparted much buoyancy to the Paris Bourse, and the Rentes advanced nearly one per cent. On the 27th a still further decline, but rallied, closing at 62-30.

Trade in Paris was tolerably brisk. The Corn market was dull on account of favorable harvest

Patriotic demonstrations by the working classes in Paris were universal.

PAPAL STATES.

A dispatch from Rome annouces that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Ancona and other towns have been replaced under the authority of the Pope by intervention of the Political troops.

The officer who commanded the Swiss troops in the affair at Perugia, is said to have been promoted

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times asserts that for the last ten years matters have been so terribly mismanaged in Austria that it will be almost miraculous if the Empire escapes disso-

In an autograph letter, the Emperor Francis Joseph has caused ordinances relative to Protestants in Austria to be issued without waiting for the revision of the Council of State.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The advices from Frankfort-on the-Main state that on the 25th of June Prussia made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the Federal corps d'armée, under the superior orders of Bavaria. The proposal was referred to the Military Committee.

The Paris Siécle, and Journal des Debats ridicule the idea of German mediation on the basis which rumor has placed in circulation.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria would soon have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia. .

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news was unimportant.

It is stated that, in consequence of but few reinforcements having been sent to India for several menths, the authorities had determined on sending out nearly 5,000 cavalry and infantry troops.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued their prespectus, inviting subscriptions to the new capital of £000,000 on the terms already made public. The

of £100,000 on the terms already made paints. The Directors pledge themselves to enter into no contract without seeking the advice of the highest scientific and practical authorities in England and America. The first operations are to endeavor to raise the old

A deputy from Canada had waited upon Queen Vic A deputy from Canada had waited upon Queen Victoria, to invite her to be present at the opening of the Great Victoria Bridge next year.

The election for Members of Parliament to fill the seats vacated by those who have accepted office in the new Ministry were generally resulting in the return of the Government candidates. Mr. Gladstone, how-

the new Ministry were generally resulting in the return of the Government candidates. Mr. Gladstone, however, was being close pressed for Onford University by the Marquis of Chandos.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have successfully laid a new cable, containing six conducting wires, between Folkestone and Boulogne. It is the largest and strongest cable ever made, its weight being ten tops per nile.

uns per mile.

The London Advertuer asserts that Louis Napoleon has made up his mind, at the first favorable opport nity, to make a descent on the shores of Ireland.

LATEST.

Lesbon, Wednerday.—The Earls of Derby and Harrowby were yesterday invested with the Order of

the Garter.
It is stated that Mr. Lever is at Vienna trying to ne-The stated that Mr. Lever is at venua trying to ne-gotiate with Austria for the sale of eight steam-ra-lately belonging to the European and American Steam Company. Unsuccessful eventures have been made to France.

The Daily News' City Article says that the funds

were weaker on Tuesday, owing to the renewed fall in the French Restes, which are prejudiced by remors in relation to the cost of the late victory, as well as by the reaction of stock arising from the new loan. Conthe reaction of stock arising from the new loan. Consolectors, 4 it of lower than on the preceding day. The active demand for money usually experienced at the close of the quarter, crainnes, and few bills are taken below 21 per cent.

The Times City Article says, in the absence of detailed accounts of the battle of Solferine, to enable the public to judge of its probable effect in pretisposing Austria to terms of submission, the funds exhibiting heaviness on Toesday.

In the Stock Exchange 2 to 21 per cent was paid for short loans on Government Securities, and at the Bank

short loans on Government Securities, and at the there was a little increase in the demand.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Cotton market opened dull. The sales of the three days add up 18,000 bales, of which hasts were taken on speculation and for export. The market cheed with there offers to self on the part of the indicers, but without any pressing on the part of buyers, and previous quotations were maintained without difficulty.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester continued favorable, and the market was quiet but time.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET,-Messre, Rich LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET,—Messre, Richardson, Sperce & Co., quote Breadsuffs as tending downward.
Flour was off-red at higher prices, but the cales were quite unimportant. The quotations are 10.60, 413.60. The prices of
wheat were easier, but without any decides clasage. Western
Red was quoted at \$1.29/60 \times 10.60, 210.60. Southern
White 10.212. All quotates of Core had declined slightly;
Mixed 5/100.05/11d.; Yallow 5/11d.25; White 5/28/50.
Liven pool. Provision Market.—Messrs. Bigland,
Athys & Co., James McHenry & Co., and others quote Beef,
Pork and Bacon doil. Lard heavy and declining slightly. Tallow
firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.-Rosin from 3/10 2

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Roth from 3/10/24

(for common Spirits Turpertine steady at 39/240). Sogar
quilet. Coffee duil. Rice steady. Ashra culli Pots, 28/ for old
and 27/ for new; Pearls, 30/.

LONDON MARKETS.—WHEAT was active and in some
cases lad advanced 1/. Sugar was firm for the best qualities;
the interior states had declined did. Coryers was busyant for
the good qualities, but heavy for the inferior costs. Rice from.
The steady. Tallow from at 55/6. Livered Dit. 29/.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Money Market
allicity more still gest and solive. Consols closed on Tuesday at
12/12/29/ for the account ex-divided.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—American Securities were
unchanged. Illinois 'Central shares were quoted at 59/2/38
discount.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1859. The two special organs of the President. The

Herald and The Constitution-omitting minor ones like The Journal of Commerce-appear to be in very positive antagonism, concerning the recent removals in New-York. The Herald thinks the party doomed from this step, and the other oracle thinks it saved, though subsisting upon public patronage and compulsory contributions itself. What would The Constitution and Brigadier-General George Washington Bowman say if Wendell's subsidy of \$8,000 per annum on the Executive binding and printing, and the departmental advertising, worth \$6,000 more, and the privilege of black-mailing the clerks, were all taken away at one fell swoop? To appreciate the true condition of the martyrs in New-York, who have fought, bled and

died for the party, it is necessary for the Brigadier-General, to stand in their shoes, and to apply this new doctrine of retrenchment practically and per sonsily. Then he may appreciate it better. The As the Democratic organization depends upon the spoils, it is very natural that this Procrustean process should materially damage it. Every man removed, displaces a pillar of the church, and weakens the moral discipline upon which so much

depends.

The worst part of all this business is, that it is nothing but a sham—a mere drop in the bucket. If there was any real disposition to economize, Mr. Cobb would have submitted a projet last session, when a year and more after the financial revulsion when a year and more after the handcal revulsion had elapsed, to reduce the whole expenditures of Government, upon some general and equitable scale. No attempt of that kind was made, and every effort of the Opposition in Congress to econ-omize where exiravagance was manifest, was re-sisted by the peculiar champions of the Secretary of the Treasury. And now, when Southern elec-tions are pending, and when it is supposed that the corruptions and abuses of the Administration may be covered up by this false pretense, this order to retrench \$100,000 while millions are actually being squandered more shamefully, is issued. oud and spare not. They know, as well as Mr. Cobb does, that the party is doomed anyhow, and if economy is to be the order of the day, it ought to begin with dignitaries like himself, who can well afford it, and who pockets \$8,000 per annum for sitting four or five hours a day is cash ioned chairs and signing their names very indifferently. They have all got to go out together, about poon on the 4th of March, 1861, and should emu-late the example of Saul and Jonathan, who, it is

said, were "fovely and pleasant in their lives, and "in death they were not divided." The complexion of the Charleston Convention will be pretty well determined before the meeting of Congress, for although the two-thirds rule w be mantained as heretotore, no decided majority can be over-ruled by a factious combination. Should that be attempted, a rupture must follow. for there will be elements from both sections pres ent more than half inclined for such a contingency anyhow. It remains to be seen whether Judge Douglas will carry any greater numerical strength there than he did with the former Conventions of 1852 and 1856. Opinions differ on this point, and although the circumstances are somewhat changed, there are indications that the old farces are to be repeated. It is very evident a new man will be taken, who is not complicated with the issues which have split the party into hostile factions. So far as the members of the present Administration are concerned, their combined power cannot control a corporal's guard. Mr. Cobb and his fellow-aspirants will have the satisfaction of seeing the delegates from their own States voting to ignore their pretensions from first to last, and giving them bare toleration in acknowledging the existence of the Administration. The party feels it to be an incubus, and will treat it accordingly. There is some comfort in knowing that no possible condition of things can happen by which the protegés, pets and partisans of this concern will be recognized after the inauguration of the next President. They had as well pack up and prepare for that doom, no matter what party may succeed. If anything, the Democracy are more bent upon retali tion than the Opposition; and if, by any accident or omission of the latter, power should fall within their grasp, the fur will fly as soon as the lash can be applied. Every mother's son is marked, and like lambs will be led to the slaughter, in that re-

ALECK STEPHENS AND THE SLAVE-

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1859. A sketch of Mr. Stephens's recent speech to his

constituents in Georgia, upon retiring from Congress, has been received here. Like all his efforts, it is adroit, ingenious and plausible. During his career of sixteen years, the South (he said) had achieved great triumphs in seeing the "Missouri Compromisedoctrine, the Texas doctrine, and the Territorial dectrine of Rufus King in 1817, all abandoned." He had been in favor of giving protection to slave property in the Territories as an additional gain, but yielded his own views, as not more than 25 Members from the South agreed with him, and he then advocated non-intervention In regard to the future, he thought there was little prospect of the South settling any territory

outside of Texas, unless the African slave stock

could be increased. His purpose was only to pre-

sent the suggestion for the people to consider, and

not to arge the mode of effecting it, Nothing was

plainer, however, than that the South could not compete with the North in colonizing the Territories, owing to the disadvantage of population, unless their number of slaves should be increased.

If there are but few more Slave States, it is not (be said) because of Abelitionism or the Wilmot Proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them. Altegether, he was prepared to maintain that the institution of Slavery was stronger now, than when he entered Congress sixteen years ago.

Nothing improved like it, and it is now fixed firm
and secure in its position. When he entered Congress, "the Missouri Compromise excluded Stare-

ry from the Territories, now it is not excluded from a portion of land over which floats our Na tional flag."
He admitted that Virginia and a portion of the

South, had been in favor of the emancipation of Slavery, but they did not understand the question. In regard to Cuba, he looked forward to its acquisition, but was not in favor of paying Spain much money for it. A million or two was quite enough, and he did not believe in offering thirty million down, and an bundred millions afterward, as proposed by the Slidell bill, and Mr. Buchanan Mexico and Central America are open to the South, and expansion is a part of our destiny. In conclusion, he would not pledge himself not to hold office in any emergency, though there was none higher in his estimation than that which he had just resigned,

These are the important points of the speech, and they indicate the opinions held by the class which Mr. Stephens particularly represents, which is not of the ultra or Union-dissolving stripe. In that respect they are important, aside from the po-sition which he holds as a Southern leader of acknowledged ability. It will be observed that he labors to steer between the extremes, while lean-ing to his own side and section, avoiding the issue of reopening the slave-trade, while suggesting rea-sons that render it inevitable, regarding the in-terests of the South from he stand point.

Mr. Stephens was guarded enough not to exclude himself from office "in any emergency." Though perhaps too modest to couless it, he is not by any means ignerant that some of his friends look to the first nomination at Charleston, others to the second in connection with Mr. Douglas, and others. still, in the remote contingency of a Democratic success to a seat in the Cabinet. Here are three "emergencies" to which he would doubtless submit, to say nothing of some others which have been assued. One or other of them may come in the same of time but it might be just as well tor Mr Stephens to postpone any pretensions until after the Oppo-sition have had their turn in saving the Union. We are entitled to a share in that patriotic basiness, and have made all the necessary arrangements for relieving the Democracy of the hardships to which they have been subjected in carry-ing on the Government, after the 4th of March, 1861. It is only nineteen months and a few days off, and the country would be willing to pay a considerable bonus to make it that much shorter. What says J. B.?

POLITICAL.

MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONTENTION. The Republicans of Maine held a State Convention at Portland, on Thursday, the 7th inst., for the nom ination of a candidate for Governor, the appointment of a State Central Committee, &c. The Convention was called to order at 104 o'clock, by the Hon. John L. Stevens of Augusta, Chairman of the State Committee. The Hon. Job Prince of Turner was chosen President of the Convention pro tem., and Messrs, J. M. Lincoln of Bath and N. R. Sawyer of Belfast were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

Committees were appointed on credentials, resolutions, &c., and the Convention permanently organized by the selection of the Hon. John B. Brown, of Portland, as President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. BROWN tendered his thanks for the honor con-

ferred, expressed his determination to perform his duty to the best of his capacity, and as a citizen of Portland, welcomed this noble delegation of the Republicans of the State of Maine. He felt certain they would choose the right man as their candidate for Governor, and that they had the power to put him in the chair of

On motion of Mr. J. S. Pike of Calais, the term of office of the present State Committee was prolonged till the 1st of next January, and that time specified for the commencement of the next Committee's term. The further proceedings of the Convention we find in a telegram to The Boston Traveler, as follows:

The Convention met again about 2 o'clock. No business being in readiners, the Hon. S. P. Benson and the Hon. Freeman H. Morse were called upon for speeches. Neither gentleman was found to be presspeeches. Neither gentleman was found to be present. Z. K. Pangborn of Boston, being then called upon, responded. He said there was a time when the people of Massachusetts mourned over the condition of Maine and New Hampshire; but now they gave themselves no trouble about those States, thinking they knew enough to take care of themselves. He said the issues of the great campaign of 1850 were already made up; they were clear and distinct. Douglas would be ruled out of the Charleston Convention; but in any event, if the Republicans did their duty, victory was agreed to reach upon their hanner.

A ballot for candidate was taken with the following

Whole number of votes.....

The Convention having appointed a committee to wait on Gov. Morrill, that gentlemen soon appeared in the hall. He was received with applause and accepted the nomination in a speech of considerable duration. the homination in a speech of considerable direction. He thanked the Convention for their generous reception. He accepted the honor of the position to which he had been assigned, confident in the justness and sourdness of the principles of the Republican party. sour dness of the principles of the Republican party, and assured of their cooperation he had no apprehension of the result of the great conflict of opinion now going on. He was not dismayed by the modest assumption that all the talent of the State was outside of the Republican party. The speaker said he had at the outset accepted the issue imposed by the new doctrine of slavery, and to-day he was result to declare that it was the highest duty of an American to resist the doctrine that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territory and there fasten it upon an unwilling e Territory and there fasten it upon an unwilling

people.

The speaker briefly reviewed the current history of

people.

The speaker briefly reviewed the current history of the times, in regard to the question of Negro Slavery, to show how wide had been the departure from the policy of the founders of our Constitution; and with a few words of hopeful argury, and a repetition of his thanks to the Convention, Gov. Morrill concluded.

Mr. Goodenow, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported nine resolutions.

The first resolution reaffirms the declaration of the Philadelphia Republican platform of 1856.

The second resolution supports the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as follows:

Resolved. That we hold usequiveesily to the doctrine of genuline popular sovereignty, and the rights of the people in every State and Territory to establish their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitutional powers of Congress and the restraints of a just morality; but we don't be right to operate with equal and exact justice upon every man who is subject to them: and we demonster the results of the doctrine in question, and a bold assault upon the only just foundation of government, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The third answers the proposition to reopen the Afri-

The third answers the proposition to reopen the Afri-The third answers the proposition to reopen the Afri-can slave-trade; the inaction of the General Govern-ment in not bringing slavers and pirates to justice, and its action in sending such as were arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain thus rendering it bnoxious to the charge of conniving at the reopening The fourth approves the Homestead bill, giving 160

acres to every settler, and argues that the defeat of the bill in the United States Senate by the Democratic party was a proof of the subserviency of that party to avery.

The fifth affirms that the purposes of the leaders of

e Democratic party in favor of extending Slavery e unchanged, and that notwithstanding their failure Kansas they are pushing into New-Mexico and Oreen. The sixth denounces as a disgraceful and noticeable

apostacy the abandonment by the Democratic party of a great cardinal priociple, of the equal rights of men, which will be its ruin. The seventh argues the hypocrisy of the present Administration, in denying protection to the naturalized citizens beyond the limits of our country, and declares the duty of our Government to make its nationality

resources and the improvement and perfection & our control school system, this looks to the establishment of a State Normal School.

of a State Normal School.

The last approves the signal ability of the present
State administration of Mr. Morrill.

The resolutions were meanine usly adeapted.

William Pitt Fessenden was next introduced and
received with cheers. He had just received from a
serious illness, and therefore made a brief but effective

He was fellowed in a very energetic address by Fromman H. Morse of Bath. Kepresentative, whose address regarded the slave-trade and the criminality of the

On notion of Dr. Pickard of Hampden, votes of thanks were returned to the President and Secretary, and at 51 e clock the Convention closed with three cheers for Morn I. -The inbabitants of Buffalo celebrated the Four Va

of July in listening to an oration by Mr. Doolittle, United States Senator from Wisconsin, it which that gentleman elequently expounded to Mr. Filtmore and his fellow ex zens the project for abeliahing slavery, and removing the negroes to the tropical region of Central America, an able statement of which was made in a speech by Mr. Doolittle, at the last session

- The Leavenworth Times easethat the Republican majority on the popular vo efor members of the Con-structional Convention of Kansas ranges between 3,000 and 5,000.

PERSONAL.

-Gov. Hicks of Maryland has lost his eldest daughter and his youngest son within the short space of seven days. The daughter was the wife of the Rev. Henry Colclazer. She died at Annapolis on the 3d inst., in the 30th year of her age, after a protracted

-Yvon, the painter of the Retreat of Marshal Ney with the Rear Guard from Moscow, has cen commissioned by the French Government to execute a picture for one of the public galleries, the subject being the recent battle of Magenta. The artist has just left Paris for the seat of war to facilitate his work.

-P. St. George Cocke, esq., has presented to the Virginia Military Institute \$20,000 for the establish-ment of an Agricultural Department at that insti-

-Another clerk of the Rothschilds' house has just een cordemned to five years' imprisonment for embezzlement. Tals time no excuse or extenuating circumstances could be found in the state of want or destitution of the guilty party. He was well to do in the world, possessing the confidence of the masters, and the esteem of his comrades. He was earning 9,000 fraces a year in Paris, an enormous sum for an employee. He suffered himself to be dazzled by the fortune acquired by a fellow clerk, who one day came to visit him in a splendid carriage, and driving his own blood baye. From that hour the unfortunate employee knew no more happiness. I'e was resolved to try his luck likewise, and soon having risked and lost his own fortune, he began to dip into the strong box of the Rothschilds. Vast sums disappeared, until at length he found the Bourse, and all its siry visions, changed for prison walls and the Court of Assize.

- Father Chiniquy will preach at the Cooper Insti-

ute on Sunday, morning and evening. -Col. Seymour, late State Eogineer, was badly bruised on Wednesday afternoon, being knocked down by a horse and wagon, on his way to Piermont. The shaft of the wagon grazed one of his eyes and struck the bridge of his nose. His side was a good deal bruised, but there is a fair chance of recovery from all serious consequences. Mr. S was conveyed nome, and will be compelled to keep his house for two

or three weeks. -The Rev. Henry B. Whipple, elected Bishop of the New State of Minnesota, is a native of Adams, Jefferson County, in this State, and son of John Whipple, esq., an old and highly respected merchant of that village. Mr. Whipple was bred to mercantile life, but having become deeply impressed with religious views, turned his attention to the Christian ministry, and took orders in the Episcopal Church. He officiated for a number of years, very acceptably, as Rector of Zion Church, in Rome, Oneida County. A few years sgo, aiming at more extended usefulness, he removed to Chicago, and gathered a Missionary

Church in that city. -The venerable David Smith, D. D., who spoke at the dinner of the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati, was probably the oldest person in the country who made an address on the 4th instant. He was a lad of nine years when the Declaration of Independence was

-A New-Haven boy (a son of Samuel Wire, esq.,) is head mechanic in the railroad machine shop, St. Peters-

-A student of Center College, Danville, Ky., eloped few days ago with the wife of Theodore Hopkins of Lancaster. The erring woman is young, beautiful and accomplished. -Rufus H. Bacon, formerly a Unitarian clergymau, and latterly a correspondent of Boston and New-York

papers, a clerk in the Chicago Post-Office, and an ttaché of The Chicago Times, was drowned in Lake Michigan on the 4th of July. -We learn from the local papers that the Hon. W. M. Mills, late Mayor of the City of La Salle, a highly-esteemed citizen, died on the 27th uit., of the terrible disease of hydrophobia. He was recently bitten by his small houset old pet dog, which he was fordling at the time, and which proved to be rabid, and the disease became violently apparent in a few

days, and he died of its dreadful effects. -A peculiar scene took place at the jail at Cleve-land on Saturday morning last. Four hundred Sabbath School children from Oberlin visited their Superintendent, J. M. Fitch, who is confined in jail as one of the Oberlin rescue prisoners. The Schools were excerted by a band, and bore numerous banners. At the jail they presented an address to their teacher. assuring him of their high regard and sympathy, to which Mr. Fitch and Prof. Peck replied, after which the children went through the prison, and then retired to the public park and partook of a collation

-One of the passengers in the late disaster moon the Michigan Southern Railroad settled with the Company for the loss of his wife and child for \$500.

-The New-York correspondent of The Boston Jour-

they had brought with them, on the greensward.

"Of all the weddings that New York has seen this century, the one that comes off on the 14th of July excites the greatest interest. The bridegroom is a Sounish gentleman of the ripe age of 69 years, small and light of frame, but heavy in gold. His wealth is said to be fabulous. The bride is a young damsel, poor in purse, but of marvelous personal attractions. She is quite young, of queenly form, and of a majestic elegance that commands the attention of all who pass her in the street. The stories told of the preparations, dresses and bridal presents are actounding. Her bridal vail cost one thousand dollars; the bridal jewels one huadred and fifty thousand dollars. This and is making the bridal wreath. None of your hot-house plants will adorn the brow of the young bride! But the wreath is of gold, and adorned with jewelsy of great value. The staid bridegroom is a Catholic, and will call in the a d of all that is gorgeous in his church to add to the magnificence of the wedding. that is gorgeous in his church to add to the magnificence of the wedding.

-The London correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer writes: "I have just made inquiry in relation to the ru-mored insanity of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the celebrated novelist. It is entirely unfounded. Has mird is as strong as ever, although his health is bed.

and his person is much afflicted. The defeat of the Derby Ministry was a boon to him, as it released bim from the cares of office. He looks careworn, and requires rest. At present he is at his seat in Kuchworth, in Hertfordshire." -Senator Douglas is in Philadelphia.

citizens beyond the limits of our country, and declares the duty of our Government to make its nationality respected and protect every individual who becomes a portion of the lation.

The eighth pledges the Republican party to the encouragement of the manufactures, the settlement of our public lands, the development of our material unlike the genuine.

Counterfeit notes purporting to be of the Bank of Westor, Virginia, have recently been put in circulation. They are of the denomination of \$5. The vigority of the development of our material unlike the genuine.